

### BREMEN DUE TO REACH U. S. IN FEW DAYS

Danes Hear She Sailed  
from Germany Week  
Ago.

### STARTED ON NEWS OF DEUTSCHLAND

Hamburg-American Liner  
from Boston Reaches  
New London.

London, Aug. 24.—The German submarine Bremen is expected to reach the United States in a few days, according to reports which reached London to-day.

Seven days ago, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from The Hague, the owners of the undersea liner received word that the Deutschland had eluded the cordon of Allied warships and would probably make the trip safely. They then permitted the Bremen to leave. The arrival of the Deutschland at the Weser has made her owners confident that the Bremen can make the trip safely.

The Bremen is well on its way, according to another Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The dispatch says Alfred Lohmann, head of the Ocean Navigation Company, which owns the Bremen, asserts he has received a message from the submarine and that it will arrive in America soon.

### Outgoing Tug Reported To Be Seeking Bremen

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
New London, Conn., Aug. 24.—The Alert, a tug of the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company, steamed out into the fog to-night in the direction of the south shore of the Fishers Island. On board was Captain Frederick Hirsch, formerly commander of the Neckar and recently active in the affairs of the Eastern Transportation Company.

Immediately the report spread that the tug had received word from the Bremen and was going out to meet the second submarine merchantman and bring her to New London.

The Wilhelm, a North German Lloyd liner which steamed out of the Boston Harbor this morning with the German flag flying, anchored in the lower harbor at 11 o'clock to-night. She is the first vessel under German colors to leave Boston since the war began.

Although she took the Cape Cod Canal route, for fifty miles of her 140-mile journey she was outside the three-mile limit and exposed to capture by Allied warships.

Anchorage for the Wilhelm has been provided on the east side of the big new pier opposite the recently erected warehouses. In such a position the Bremen and other submarines for which she is popularly supposed to be a mother, will be hidden from view when they tie up under her quarter. Electricians have completed the work in the big warehouses so that they may be used at night, as well as by day.

The Wilhelm's arrival is taken to indicate that the long awaited submarine Bremen is now off New London and only waiting for a favorable breeze to start strictly for it is for this purpose that the liner has sailed. She was the smallest of the refugee vessels in Boston Harbor.

The Eastern Forwarding Company, the American agent for the German submarine merchantmen, chartered the vessel, according to officials of the North German Lloyd to-day. Docking arrangements have been made at New London for the craft.

It was estimated, judging by the time at which the Wilhelm reached the canal entrance off Sagamore, that she would reach New London late this afternoon, but that her value will be reported.

### All Germany Rejoicing Over Deutschland's Trip

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Most of the buildings here are decked with flags in celebration of the return of the merchant submarine Deutschland. The newspapers give the exploit of Captain Koenig the prominent place in their editorial comments and discuss the possibility of the empire getting certain much-needed materials through merchant submarines.

Captain Koenig and his crew have been feted as heroes and the press has given them the fairest and the most liberal praise for their fair and brave conduct of the United States government.

The "Cologne Gazette" says: "The American Government was thoroughly and correctly neutral. The American fleet saw strictly that the American boundaries were duly respected by the English as well as the French. Increased precautions were taken after the German cruiser had surreptitiously entered Chesapeake Bay at night."

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that ships of the Deutschland and Bremen type render valuable services during the war, but that their value will be slight on the return of peace.

Captain Koenig personally expressed great satisfaction at the treatment accorded him by the American government.

From all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey messages of congratulation are arriving for Captain Koenig. Among the messages is one from the Hungarian Lower Chamber addressed to the German Reichstag.

Count von Rentlow, in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," is almost

### KAISER CONGRATULATES DEUTSCHLAND OWNERS

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.—Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the owners of the submarine Deutschland:

"With sincere pleasure I have just received news of the safe return of the submarine liner Deutschland. I heartily congratulate the owners and builders of the vessel and the brave seamen under Koenig's command."

The message also expresses the intention of the Emperor to bestow decorations on members of the Deutschland's personnel.

### ZIEGLER'S MEN GET 7-FOOT SHARK

### Monster Dragged Out by Tail After Exciting Battle.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24.—William Ziegler, Jr., of Great Island, Colander's Point, Noroton, is the proud possessor of a seven-foot man-eating shark that was caught this evening off his bathing beach at the island. It was one of a school of twelve which had broken shark hooks galore and had ignored volleys of .45-calibre bullets fired at it by the young millionaire and his employees.

Yesterday Joseph Crane, Mr. Ziegler's stable manager, had a hook made of horseshoe iron, and last night he baited it with blackfish. This afternoon a seven-foot shark swallowed the bait and tried to run off with the line of rope and chain. It was brought ashore after an hour's fight, and just as Ziegler's employees were landing it the heavy hook, straightened out in the struggle, slipped out of the shark's mouth.

The shark was too far gone to swim off, and Crane leaped into the water and caught it by the tail. He held on while other employees hauled him and the shark out and killed the fish with a knife.

Mr. Ziegler, who had superintended the shark fishing during the week and had taken many shots at the school, gave orders to have the shark stuffed and mounted.

Capt. Sanborn, of Mr. Ziegler's yacht Gen, examined the shark shortly after it was landed and he said it was a man eater. Meantime, the Crimmins, Andrew Carnegie's people, the Remshaws and other wealthy Colander's Point residents are foregoing bathing and are indulging in shark fishing parties for a pastime.

### ZEPPELINS RAID COASTS OF ENGLAND

### No Report of Casualties in Mid- night Sally.

London, Aug. 25.—German airships again have carried out a raid on the east and southeast coasts of England, dropping bombs, according to an official communication issued early this morning. The communication says:

"Several airships crossed the east and southeast coasts of England shortly before midnight. A number of bombs were dropped, but there has been no report of casualties or damage."

### DIES ON STAGE AMID DEMANDS FOR ENCORE

### Musician Falls and Audience Re- doubles Applause.

Twice Alphonso Athoff responded to encores last night at the Bedford Theatre, Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The audience had liked his work on the cornet, saxophone, his sleight bells and all the rest. After his second encore Athoff, whose stage name is Conti, fell to the floor as if exhausted, while the sleigh bells still vibrated with the last notes of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The audience thought that last bit of stage work was wonderful. The man had actually appeared to turn pale. They redoubled their applause. They stamped their feet and demanded that the musician, who was also such an actor, at least show himself again.

Conti did not appear. Benjamin Jackson, the manager, explained that his apparent swoon had been a real one. That was so the audience would not get panicky, as audiences do without excuse.

Conti was dead in the wings, and his wife was weeping beside him.

### DOCTOR USES AIRSHIP IN ANSWERING CALL

### Flies Across Great South Bay to Fire Island Patient.

Bayshore, N. Y., Aug. 24.—To reach a patient on Fire Island Dr. George S. King used a Curtiss flying boat yesterday to cross Great South Bay. Mrs. King accompanied him.

The six-and-a-half-mile trip required only seven minutes. The operator landed the boat in the water near shore and carried the doctor to the beach on his back.

While the physician was attending his patient Mr. King took a little trip, circling Fire Island Light several hundred feet in the air and flying over the Atlantic for a short distance.

### ENDS LIFE ON MOTOR BOAT AS WOMAN WAITS

### She Vanishes After S. M. Van Allen, Once Rich, Shoots Himself.

### BITTER LETTERS LEFT TO FAMILY

### Visitor Says Man, Though Married, Hoped to Wed Her.

Stephen M. Van Allen, expert rifle shot, former superintendent of Madison Square Garden and manager of the Sportsman's Show for many years, killed himself yesterday in the mahogany furnished cabin of his motor boat Hunter, moored in the Hudson River, off 138th Street. He fired both barrels of a shotgun into his breast after scribbling notes to his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Van Allen, a wealthy resident of Jamaica, and to his lawyer. These messages explained that a long series of financial and domestic difficulties had prompted him to take his life.

On a table in the cabin the police found a sealed letter addressed to Mrs. J. M. Ulonoran, Suite No. 1315, Congress Hotel, Chicago. Through her, the woman of mystery in the case, the death of the sportsman was discovered.

For two years Van Allen had been living in seclusion on his hunting boat, members of the motor boat colony above 135th Street told detectives from the Fourth Branch Bureau. Although he came ashore frequently to buy provisions and attend to his business affairs, he had little communication with other owners of boats in the colony. They knew of him only as a recluse.

At 9:30 yesterday a telephone call for Van Allen was received at the boathouse near 138th Street, where he rented accommodations for the Hunter. A woman's voice explained that Mrs. Ulonoran, of Chicago, was calling him.

Norman Dickerson, one of the boatmen, stepped outside on the boat to hail the Hunter, which was resting within a few hundred yards of the intimated German liners at 135th Street. He could raise no answer from the boat.

"Please find out if anything has happened to him," the woman begged over the telephone. "I have an appointment with him at 11, and I want to be sure that he is there."

Dickerson pulled out to the Hunter in a rowboat and climbed aboard after calling to Van Allen several times. He found the body on the floor of the cabin. The boatman notified the police of the West 125th Street station. An ambulance surgeon from Knickerbocker Hospital reported that death had been instantaneous.

As Pitter Essig approached the boathouse after completing his examination of the motor boat, he was told that a woman wished to see him. She was dressed in stylish clothes, and had played expensive jewelry, and had Van Allen's name on a card.

"Have you a letter there for Mrs. Ulonoran, at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago?" she asked. Essig had the letter, and he handed it to her.

"Then please give it to me—I'm Mrs. Ulonoran," she cried. "I must find out what made him do it."

This letter must go to the corner of the office before you can have it," the patrolman said.

"But I'm entitled to it," she persisted. "Mr. Van Allen was to marry me," she added, according to the police.

Says Divorce Was Planned.

When informed that Mr. Van Allen had a widow and sixteen-year-old son living in Jamaica, Mrs. Ulonoran explained that she knew it, but Van Allen hoped to bring about the marriage anyway. She became so excited in her efforts to get the letter that she fainted.

As soon as she recovered she hurried to her taxicab and sped away before the police ascertained her address in this city. The letter addressed to Mrs. Ulonoran was turned over to the coroner's office without being made public.

Both the other final messages left by Van Allen were scrawled in pencil on large pieces of cardboard such as are used to stiffen a freshly laundered shirt. The one intended for his mother read in part:

"I have no money and no place to live. I hope you are happy. I don't want you or any of my family to have my body. Haven't else to say."

The note, the police said, also contained many bitter epithets and charges that his mother had been responsible for recent financial reverses he had suffered.

To William A. Gillen, of Jamaica, his attorney, Van Allen wrote:

"I want to thank you for all that you have done for me and ask one more thing, that you see that my body goes to the nearest college for the students to use for scientific purposes. After they have finished, please bury it in Potter's Field."

Mr. Gillen is somewhere in New England on his vacation, the police learned. Van Allen's body was removed last night from the West 125th Street station to the morgue, pending further investigation.

So many of the New Jersey suffragists are young mothers that there was great difficulty in finding delegates to the convention until the maiden aunts stepped in.

### 120 Tons of French Beard Doomed by New Army Order

Artists, Philosophers and Litterateurs Mourn Passing of  
"Beauty, Soul and Jewel" of France by Shaving  
Decree to Men in Trenches.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The beard of the French soldier has been doomed in an army order, which directs that the men at the front must shave all except mustaches. The order has been the signal for the outburst of a humorous and ironic discussion in the trench newspapers, to which some of the most famous French artists, philosophers and literary men have contributed.

Jean Richepin, the dramatist, writing in the "Fusil," says: "The beard has gone, but what is the difference to us? In place of it is courage that grows. Let the beard fall and French courage grow."

Edmond Rostand celebrates the beard in verse as a symbol of "all the beauty of France, a soul, a jewel, a torch, a prod."

Henri Bergson says: "I am not afraid to go so far as to say that the visage is matter, while the beard is mind."

Auguste Rodin, the famous sculptor, says: "Men without beards, women without sex, statues without heads, bodies without arms, humanity without weakness, that is my opinion."

Maurice Barres gravely regrets the beard which, he says, was "a heritage of long ago in which the dead lived again and which bound us mysteriously to the soil." He adds: "It was part of the war and of our courage."

Henri Bataille mourns the beard as "a nest of souvenirs, dear and tender, somewhat timid and a little shivery."

General Pierre Cherif, reasoning technically, excuses the measure because "the beard of a trooper weighs on an average 60 grammes. With two million men at the front this brings the aggregate weight to 120 tons. It was natural that the staff should think of relieving the army of this considerable and useless weight. It was reasonable in creating heavy material to make in compensation light infantry."

### COL. HARVEY FOE OF WILSON NOW STRIKE LEADER HELD IN \$200,000

### Three Deputies Guard Patrick F. Duffy in Bridgeport Hotel.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 24.—Patrick F. Duffy, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is held at the Atlantic Hotel in lieu of \$200,000 bonds following the service of a body writ Tuesday evening by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Cunningham. Duffy is guarded by three extra deputies, one of whom stays in the same room with him overnight.

Two officers of the national organization were with Duffy when the sheriff approached him. The sheriff had warrants for the other two as well. The bonds in their cases would have been \$200,000 each, thus at one swoop increasing the liabilities of the association by \$600,000. Duffy was quick to grasp the situation and his two companions vanished before the warrants could be served.

The announced decision of Duffy to sue the four manufacturing moulders who made complaint against him, and Deputy Sheriff Cunningham besides, caused the plaintiffs' attorney to forego the privilege of incarcerating Duffy. The deputy sheriff and his assistants merely gave Duffy a ride past the jail in an automobile and then took him back to the hotel.

Duffy is detained on a body writ issued on request of the Pequotnick Foundry. The suit is for \$50,000 damages, but as the defendant is also held in connection with the alleged injury which three other concerns—the Monumental Bronze Company, the Bridgeport Oxidized Bronze Company and the Manufacturers' Iron Foundry—have suffered through the strikes, three additional actions for \$50,000 are filed against him. As Duffy has no attachable property in Connecticut, it was deemed necessary to hold him on a body writ.

Duffy Accused of Threats.

The writ alleges that the defendant conspired to hurt the business of the concerns. Further, he is charged with calling at the offices of the foundries and threatening to call a strike if the demands of the union men were not complied with. It is also set up in the writ that he threatened the wives and children of the workers if the men returned to their former employment. It is stated that Duffy, while a former moulder and prominent officer in the New York locals of that trade, is not now connected with the moulders' union, but is a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Attorney Thomas M. Cullinan, counsel for the moulders' union, said this afternoon that arrangements had been made by national officers of the union for the bond, which will arrive to-morrow.

"Ridiculous," said Duffy to-day in reference to the charges.

"Why," he said, "here they are accusing me of having interfered with business by instigating strikes at the Monumental Bronze Company and the Pequotnick Foundry, when I wasn't called in here until long after the men were called out."

"They say I cost them \$50,000 each for four weeks. That's \$1,000 a week each. One foundry had seventeen moulders I'm not counting the helpers and coremakers, because they're non-producers. How can a plant make \$10,000 a week on seventeen moulders' work?"

Concerning his alleged appearance in the offices of the foundries with threats, Duffy said that he had never seen some of the factories that are suing him.

Charges Denied by Duffy.

"As for my threatening the wives and children of the workers," he said, "we have a committee which investigates the homes of the strikers to see if the amount the union allows them each week is sufficient for their needs."

### JERSEY AUNTS CROWD JERSEY MOTHERS OUT

### Infantile Paralysis Changes Plan for Suffrage Meeting.

Maiden aunts are to take the place of the New Jersey mothers in the emergency called suffrage convention at Atlantic City September 6 to 10.

The Board of Health has decreed that any mother who attends the convention must be quarantined for two weeks upon her return home. Suffragists have protested, pointing out that Atlantic City is usually free from infantile paralysis and that the men are permitted to come and go without question. But the Board of Health is firm.

So many of the New Jersey suffragists are young mothers that there was great difficulty in finding delegates to the convention until the maiden aunts stepped in.

### CZAR MASSES MEN FOR DRIVE INTO BULGARIA

### Rumanians Reported Ready to Join in Invasion.

### GREEKS RUSH TO COLORS

### Bulgars Advance Twenty- five Miles and Clear Struma Line.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Aug. 25.—Russia is preparing to strike at Bulgaria through Rumania. The Czar has massed a large army on the Rumanian frontier and on the banks of the Russian Danube for this blow, according to a "Morning Post" dispatch from Budapest.

The "Az Est," which gives credence to this report, also states that strong Rumanian forces have been concentrated on the lower Danube and the Pruth, ready to join with the Russian army advancing through the country.

Berlin for the last few days has insisted that Rumania already had joined the Entente, but London has had no confirmation of these dispatches. Rumanian intervention on the side of the Allies undoubtedly would force the hand of King Constantine and bring Greece into the war against the Teutonic allies.

### Greeks Rush to Colors.

Greek volunteers are rushing to the colors to resist the Bulgarian threat. While Czar Ferdinand's troops continue to advance east of Struma, the battle at Seres is still in progress, according to advices from Athens.

The Greek garrison at Seres has been reinforced by officers and men assembled at Salonica. To them has been added a corps of Albanians. Many of the Greek troops are reported to have taken places in the ranks of the Allied armies and a furious struggle is promised.

Thus the issue between the Teutonic allies and Greece has come to a head. King Constantine and his ministers are making great efforts to prevent trouble, but the situation is getting rapidly beyond their control.

### Greeks Ordered to Retreat.

The general staff at Athens has ordered that the Greek troops at Seres retire before the Bulgars. But the commander of the town has rallied around him a strong force and seems determined to dispute the Bulgarian advance.

Meanwhile the Venizelists at Athens and throughout Greece, realizing that their opportunity has come, are agitating for intervention on the side of the Entente. Their task is made easier by the intense feeling roused in Greece over the heroic resistance offered by the Greek garrisons to the Bulgars.

Crisis May Come Sunday.

The crisis may come next Sunday, when a mass meeting will be held in celebration of the anniversary of 1909. Athens is stirred to its depths by the Bulgarian menace. The repeated promises of the Teuton envoys that Greek sovereignty would be respected have failed to allay the fears of the populace.

Many in the capital demand that Greece strike now, before the Bulgars reach their goal.

In the battle which continues with unabated fury on the whole front north of Salonica, the pressure against the Allied wings has not relaxed. The Bulgars have now forced their way on the left wing twenty-five miles south of Thessalonica, while on the right they claim to have cleared the Allied forces from the left bank of the Struma.

### Serbs Win Back Height.

The Serbs are battling heroically to stem the Bulgarian tide. In an effort to check the advance west of Lake Ostrovo, they have launched an offensive along the mountainous front around the Moglenica Valley and have succeeded in winning back a height near Lake Ostrovo.

Because of the hilly country here, the Serbs are confronted with a stupendous task. They must drive the Bulgars from heights which have been strongly fortified, and at the same time maintain their line to the west. It is estimated that in this sector the defensive force has an advantage of three to one over the attacking troops.

### Bulgars Hold Struma Line.

On the extreme eastern wing the Bulgars are maintaining their positions along the Struma River. For the moment they have succeeded in their operation here. They hold strong defensive lines along the heights east of the river, and so have removed for the time the threat of an advance toward Sofia and protected their flank advancing toward Kavala.

Because of this pressure on the flanks Sarraff has not been able to resume his advance along the Vardar valley, the scene of the main operation to win back Serbia. Any advance along the railway toward Nish will drive a narrow salient into the Teuton line. But, cutting in

### COMPROMISE OFFER OUTLINED BY ROADS

Washington, Aug. 24.—The special committee of railroad executives has drawn a compromise proposal which provides:

The eight-hour basic day shall be granted to the trainmen.

The administration shall make every effort to obtain a freight rate increase for the roads.

Congress shall be asked to enact legislation to insure settlement of future labor disputes through an investigating commission.

### FRENCH GAIN ON MILE LINE

### Complete Seizure of Maurepas—Flank Combles Ridge.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Aug. 24.—In the face of heavy counter strokes, both the British and the French renewed the attack north of the Somme to-day. Both blows succeeded in forcing back the German line.

Driving forward along a front of a mile and a quarter, French troops completed the occupation of the village of Maurepas and pushed beyond to a depth of 250 yards.

This advance flanks the German positions on the ridge guarding Combles on the south and brings the French line here almost on a parallel with the front at Clerly. The seizure of the remaining portions of that village is thus made comparatively easy.

The British pushed near Thierval, gaining 300 yards on a 400-yard front and winning more spurs of the Thierval ridge. They are now within 500 yards of this village, which has proved the strongest bulwark in the defenses of the second system from Thierval to Martinpuich.

### French Shell Thirty-Mile Line.

Meanwhile, from Strees, the southernmost point of the French offensive on the Somme, to Lassigny, thirty miles to the south, Joffre's artillery is shelling the German line night and day. This may be the prelude to a wider attack.

A drive in this sector would have as its purpose the forcing back of the huge German salient which loops around Roye and Noyon. If the French can cut a gap in the line north of the apex of the salient, they will endanger the Germans at the apex and so force a retreat.

The new Allied assaults to-day were preceded by very heavy counter attacks by the Germans. These continued to increase in violence, but failed to win any material gain in either the British or the French sectors of the Somme front.

At Guillemont, where the British have been creeping forward steadily, the Germans hit Raig's line the hardest blow. They reached the parapets of the British trenches and engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. But they were soon beaten off and fell back to their own trenches.

Soyecourt, at the southern end of the French sector, was bombarded heavily again. This suggests that the Germans intend to open a counter attack here soon. In anticipation of this, and in the effort to clear the way for new thrusts, the French guns are pounding away day and night.

Dispatches from the front describe this bombardment as "of extraordinary intensity." The canonading extends from Vermandevillers through Chaulnes and Roye to Lassigny. The Germans, in efforts to quiet it, have sent many aéroplanes over the French lines, but Joffre's fliers invariably have driven them back.

### German Losses Severe.

The German losses in their counter attacks are reported to be exceedingly severe. The Verdun situation has been reversed. While the Germans are paying a heavy toll, the British and French have been paying a remarkably low price for their gains since the first three weeks of the big push.

This statement comes from an observer who is especially well informed. It explains, too, the deliberate strategy "Burgundy" campaign. The first attacks forged ahead with heavy losses.

Continued on page 3, column 5

### MISS MACK FLIES OVER NIAGARA FALLS

### Committeeman's Daughter First Woman to Do Feat.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Miss Norma Mack, a daughter of Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman, is the first woman to fly over Niagara Falls in an aeroplane.

Miss Mack was a passenger to-day in an army plane, piloted by Lieutenant Ira A. Rader. Her father and mother witnessed the feat.

"I wasn't a bit afraid," she said, when it was over. "Why, I'm going to take a course in flying myself. Spiralling over the falls did make me sort of dizzy, though."

The machine was in the air twenty-two minutes. It hovered above the great cataract and with a swoop which brought gasps to the throats of on-lookers once dipped over the very brink of the falls.

Miss Harriet Mack, also a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, was a passenger in a machine driven by Major W. M. Campbell, of the British army.

### EXECUTIVES WANT RATES GUARANTEED

### Say Wilson Will Con- sider Modification of His Plan.

### UNIONS IGNORANT OF SUCH SCHEME

### Both Sides in Mood to Go Home and Fight It Out.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Washington, Aug. 24.—The railroad dispute to-night took a sudden and apparently menacing turn. The railroad executives, acting on an alleged promise from the President to transmit to the four railway brotherhoods a modified plan of settlement, decided to-night to present such a proposal to-morrow. At the same time they let it be understood that the whole situation might come to a head immediately thereafter.

Whether this announcement was made simply for effect preliminary to a surrender by the railroads, or is a serious indication of their determination to fight unless the terms proposed are made more favorable to them cannot be ascertained. It is regarded as significant, however, that the brotherhoods denied that they expected a different proposition from the one they have accepted.

Would Cut Cost in Half.

The gist of the contemplated proposal that the roads intend to submit to the President is a modification of the President's eight-hour plan that will give the brotherhoods what they ask, but will cut the increase in rates asked by the railroads from \$50,000,000 to perhaps a little more than half that amount.

The statement from the executives which upset the expectation that a peaceful adjustment of the controversy would be reached before to-morrow night was this:

"At the invitation of President Wilson, Messrs. Hale Holden, Judge R. S. Lovett and Daniel Willard went to the White House at noon and held a short conference with the President."

"A conference of the railroad executives was held at 3 o'clock and a new phase of the situation of some importance was laid before the conference by the special committee."

"After considerable discussion without definite action an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the meantime the special committee of the presidents will continue its labors."

### Early Outlook Favorable.

Earlier in the day it was confidently expected that the railroads would reach an early decision to accept the Wilson plan with whatever assurances they could get of measures for future industrial peace and rate increases. This hope was not based on speculation only.

W. G. Lee, one of the brotherhood chiefs, told the Tribune correspondent after Judge William L. Chambers, one of the Federal mediation board, had visited the union delegates that he believed there would be an agreement by to-morrow noon. Most of the railway executives were more optimistic, too, than they have been since they came to Washington.

Substantiating these indications came the following statement from the railroad executives:

"The railroad presidents and managers met at 11 o'clock this morning and discussed various phases of the situation. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock. Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as chairman of the conference stated:

"We are making progress in clarifying our understanding. There are many points to this subject which require study. This we are pursuing as rapidly as possible."

Revolt Had Subsidied.

The change to-night appears to be predicated upon the activity of Judge Chambers. Following a conference between Mr. Holden and President Wilson last night, Judge Chambers visited both the railroad and the employees' camps. The employees were silent about the message that he brought to them, but at all events the revolt that broke out in the ranks yesterday had subsided altogether this morning.

It was stated to-night that Judge Chambers had informed the railroad executives that the President would present a modified plan to the brotherhoods without comment from him. It was supposed that Judge Chambers had the message that the brotherhoods that the modified plan to be submitted by the executives would be acceptable to them. Then again, the Tribune correspondent was informed last night that the modification would necessarily have to be ratified by the unions.

After the long session of the executives and managers which ended late this evening, the railroad executives showed marked assurance and confidence in their position. Some of them said positively that they had a plan which would appeal to the public as